

JANUARY 22, 2018

Get out stuff for notes

Supranational Organizations

HW:

Print off Iraq articles

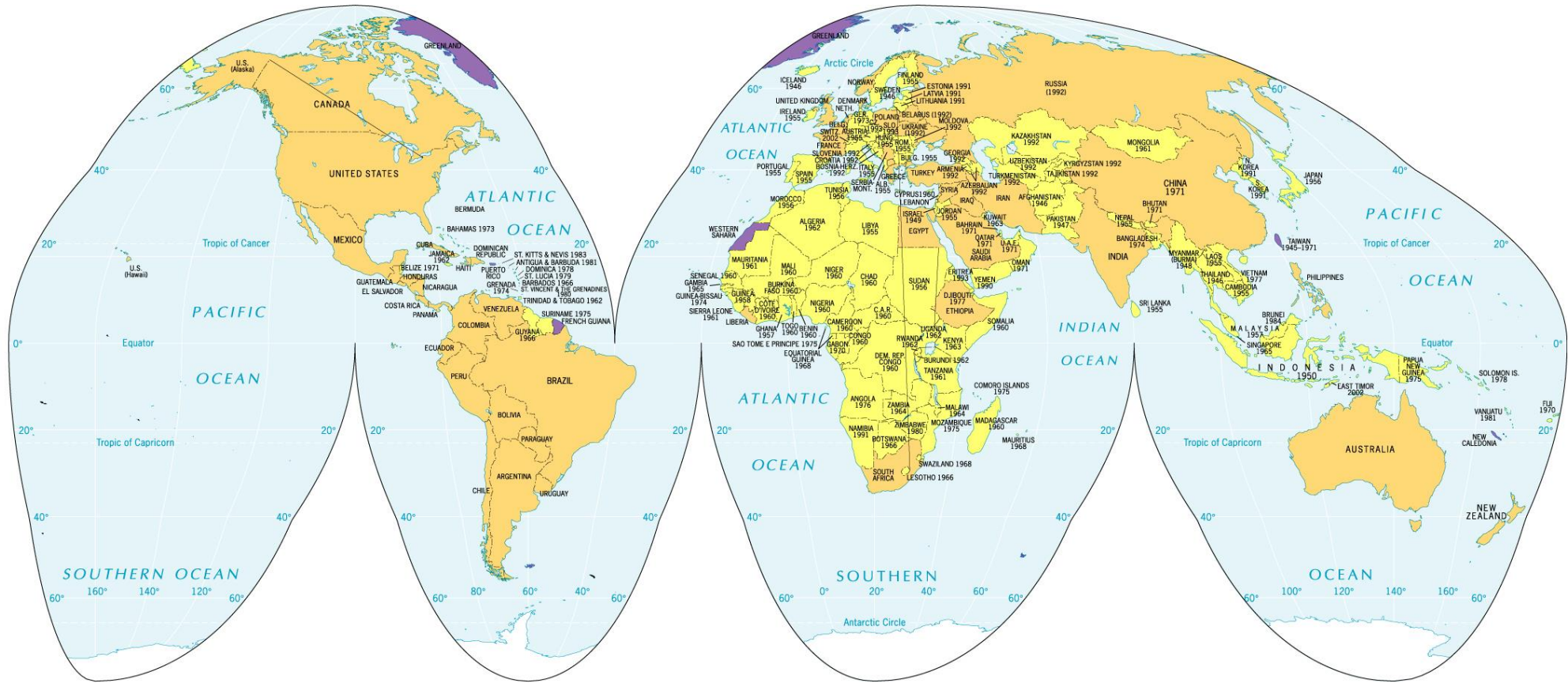
Read EU articles for Jan. 30

Look at blog for updated dates

Supranational Organizations

- A separate entity composed of three or more states that forge an association and form an administrative structure for mutual benefit in pursuit of shared goals.
- Reasons for such organizations
 - Trade
 - Military Alliance
 - Diplomacy
 - International Services (Aid)

Global Scale – The United Nations



Global Scale: United Nations

- Post WWII
- Diplomacy instead of war
- Currently 193 members
- Peacekeeping
- Economic Assistance
- Human Rights
- Development



- 193 members**
- Original members: 51
 - 1940s: Added 0
 - 1950s: Added 24
 - 1960s: Added 42
 - 1970s: Added 25
 - 1980s: Added 7
 - 1990s: Added 30
 - 2000s: Added 4
 - 2010s: Added 1
 - Non-member

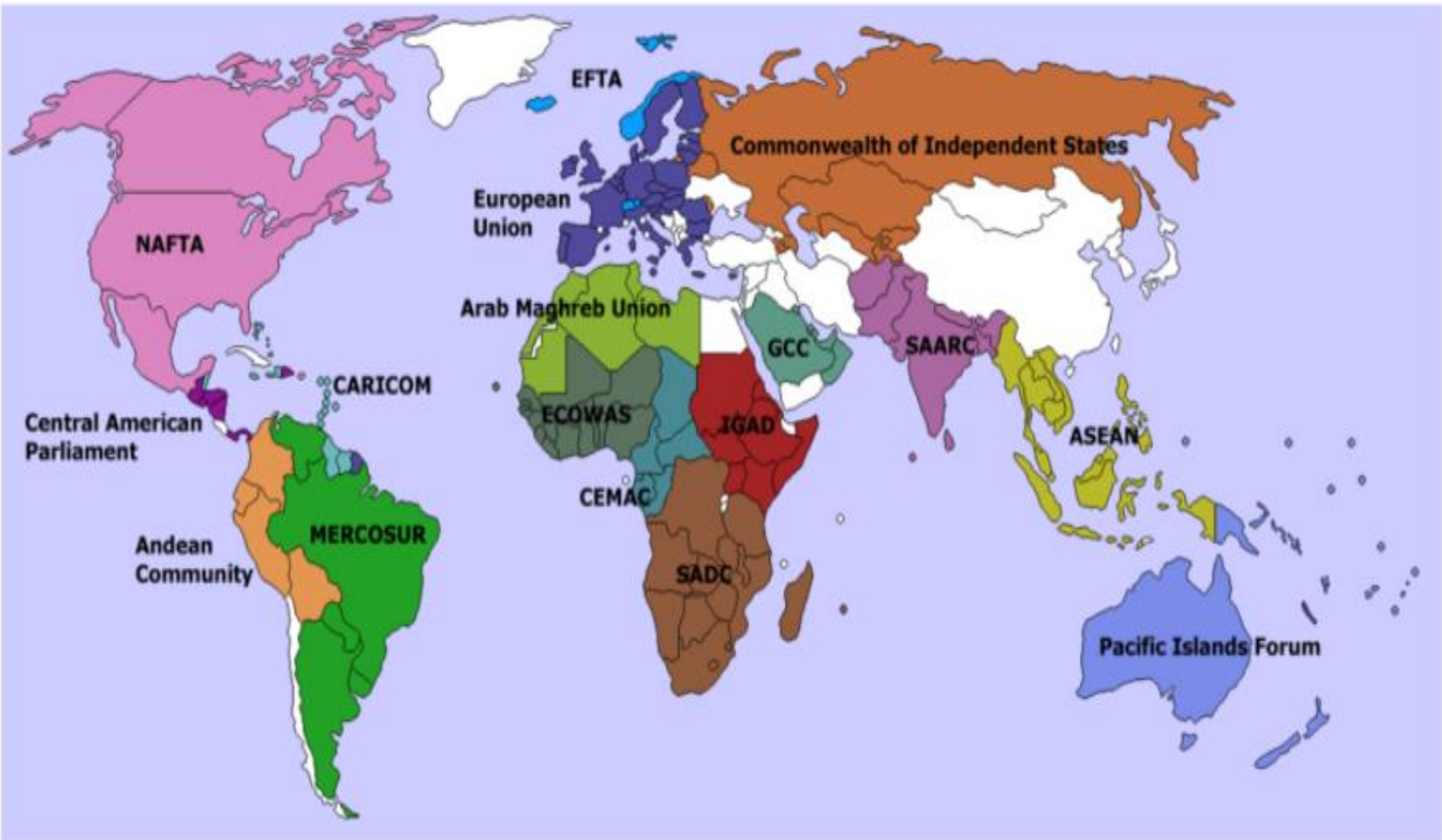


Global Scale: Trade and International Aid

- World Trade Organization
- World Bank
- International Monetary Fund
- World Health Organization

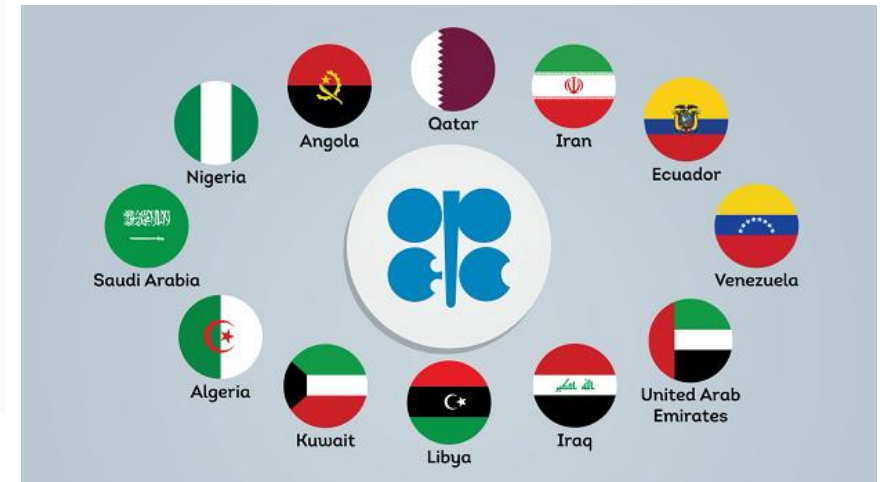


World Health Organization



Regional Scale: Trade Organizations

- North America Free Trade Association (NAFTA)
- Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
- Mercosur
- Association of South East Asian Neighbors (ASEAN)



Regional Scale: Military Alliances

- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
 - Western Europe, USA, Canada
 - 1949-today
- Former Warsaw Pact
 - Response to NATO
 - 1955-1991

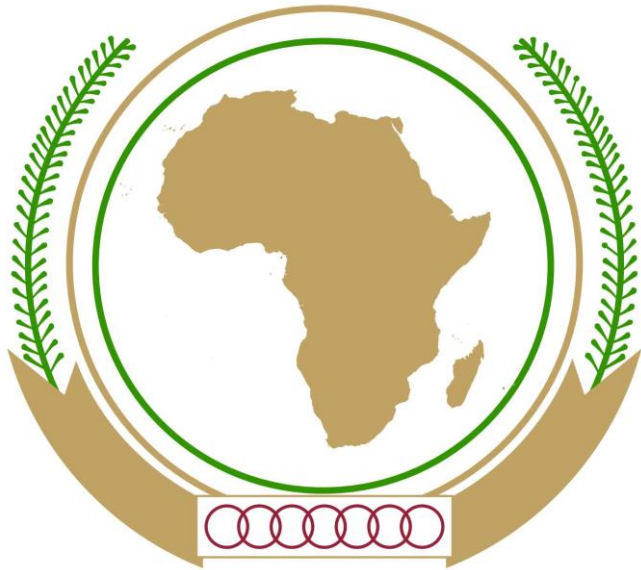


Current NATO members



Regional Scale: Diplomacy

- Organization of African Union
- Arab League



Regional Scale – The European Union



European Union Video

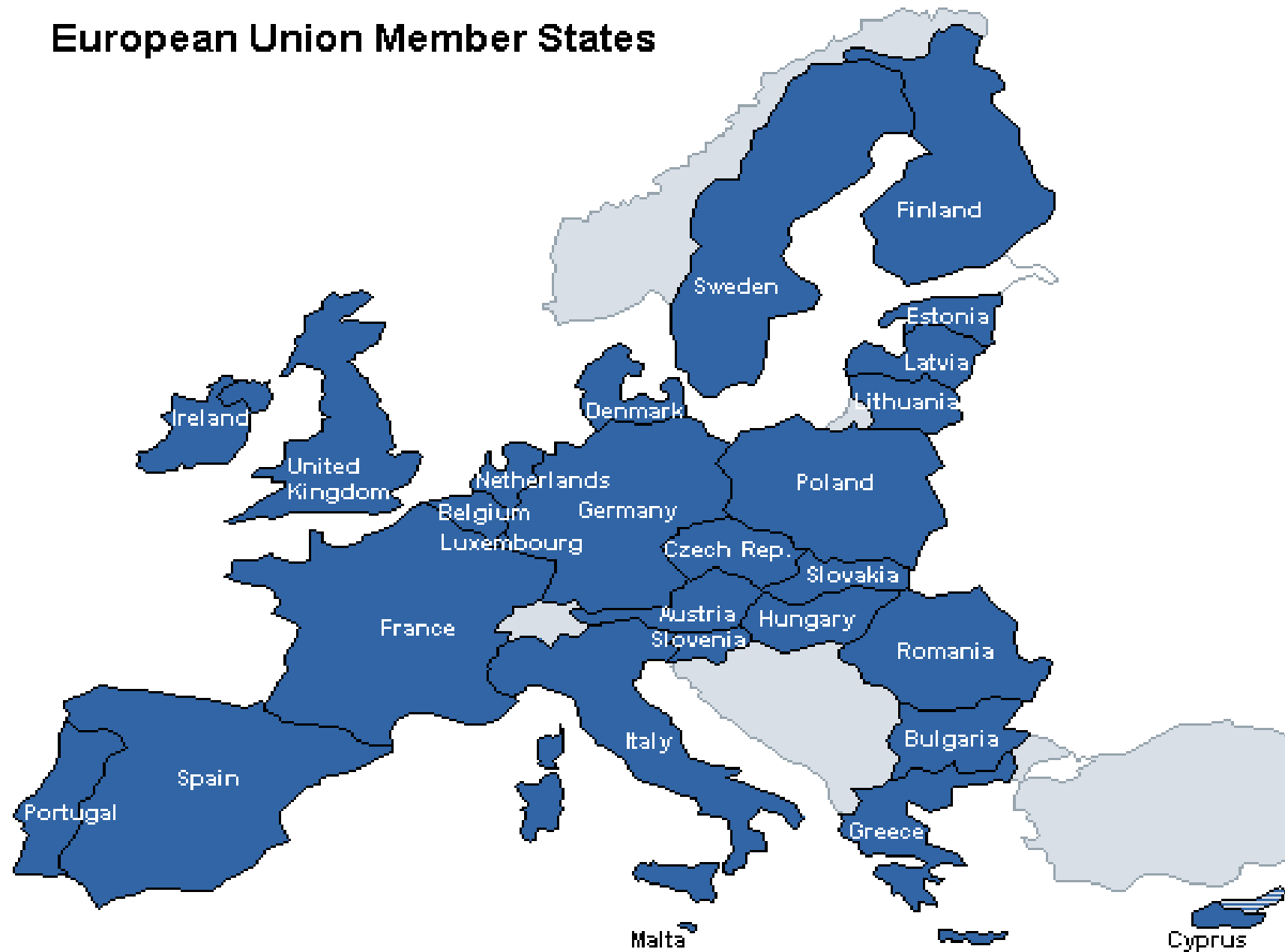
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XxutY7ss1v4&t=212s>

European Union

- 5 Main purposes
 - ❑ Free Trade Union
 - ❑ Open-border Policy
 - ❑ Monetary Union
 - ❑ Judicial Union
 - ❑ Legislative and Regulatory bodies



European Union Member States



Pros and Cons of the EU

■ Pros

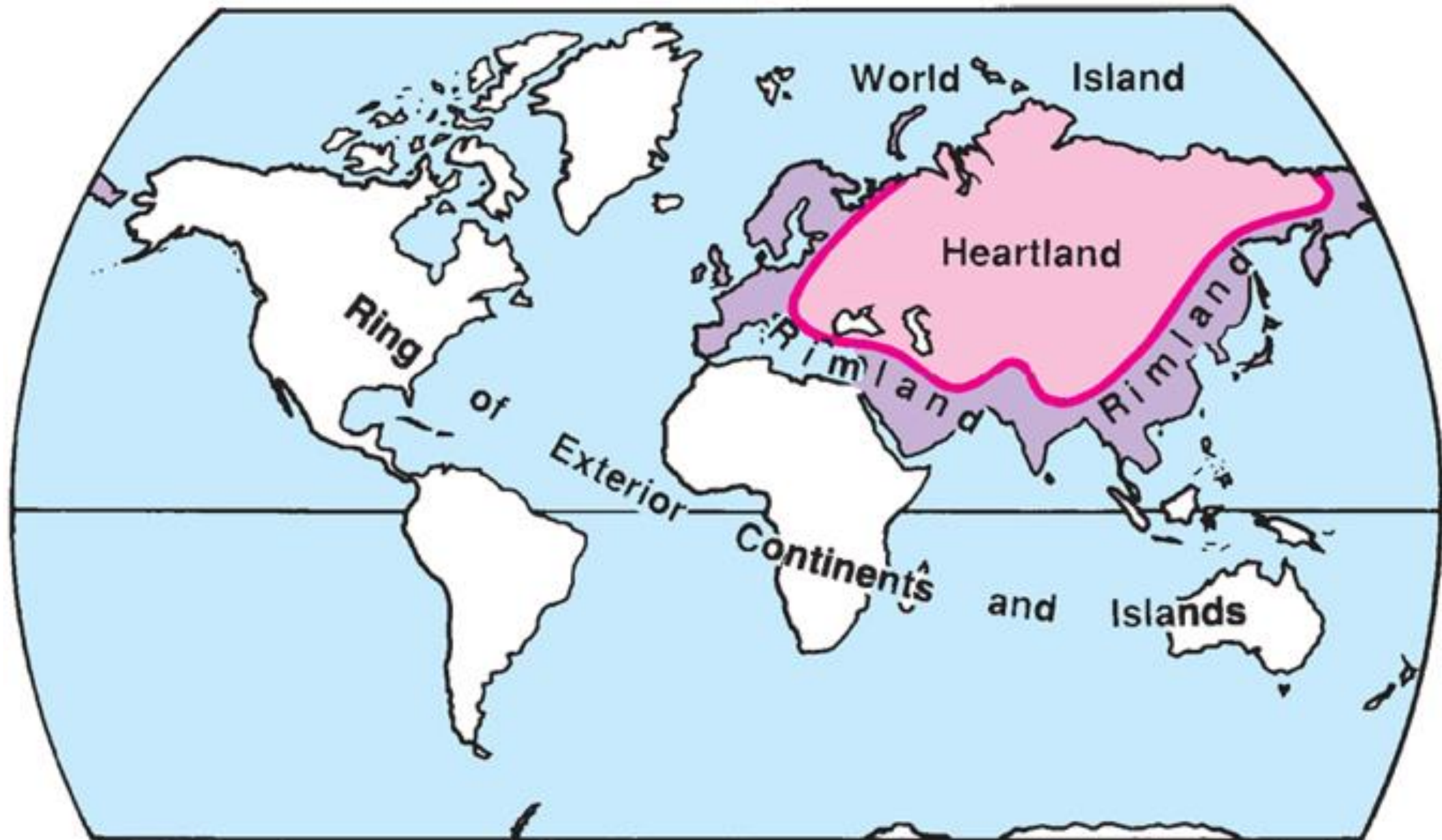
- ❑ Reduced cost of doing business
- ❑ Easier travel
- ❑ Created one state economy that is competitive with economies of USA and Japan

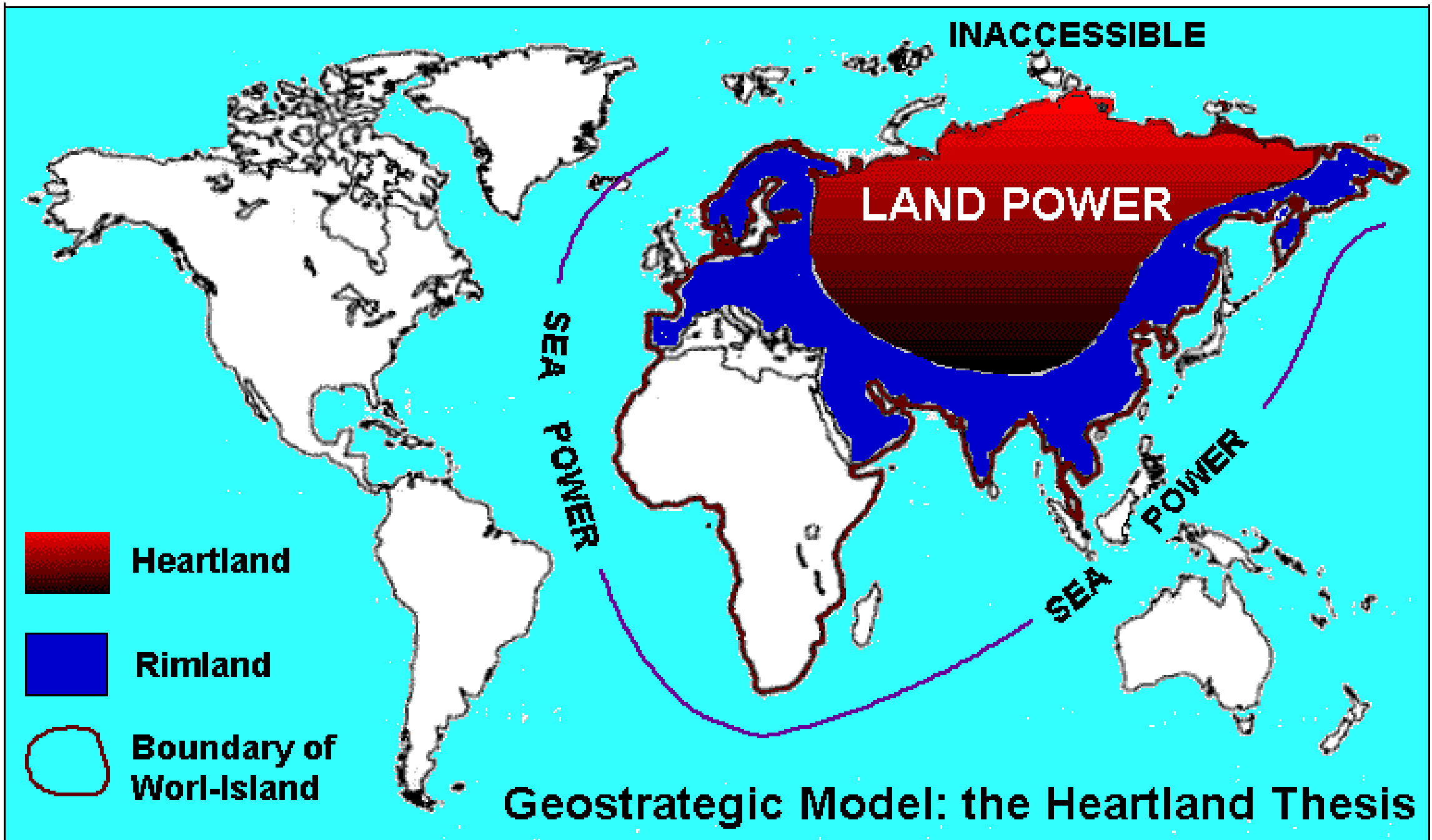
Cons

- ❑ Euro crisis with Greece, Italy, and Spain
- ❑ Less sovereignty for individual states
- ❑ Difficulty controlling crime or contraband



Political Theories





Heartland Theory

- Halford Mackinder (1904)
- Believed agricultural land would be primary commodity of interest
 - Largest area of agricultural land was Eastern European Steppe
 - Mackinder identifies this area as the Heartland



Heartland Theory cont...

- Mackinder believed states bordering the Heartland would invade the Heartland for its resources (called landwolves)
 - This area known as the Rimland
 - Composed of German Empire, Austro-Hungarian Empire
- Centered on the belief that geographic location was the determining factor of world domination
 - “Who rules East Europe commands the Heartland,
Who rules the Heartland commands the World Island,
Who rules the World Island commands the World”

Mackinder's Heartland Theory:

- Predicted that border areas between Heartland and Rimland would be areas of conflict
- Accurately identified the Eastern Front of WWI

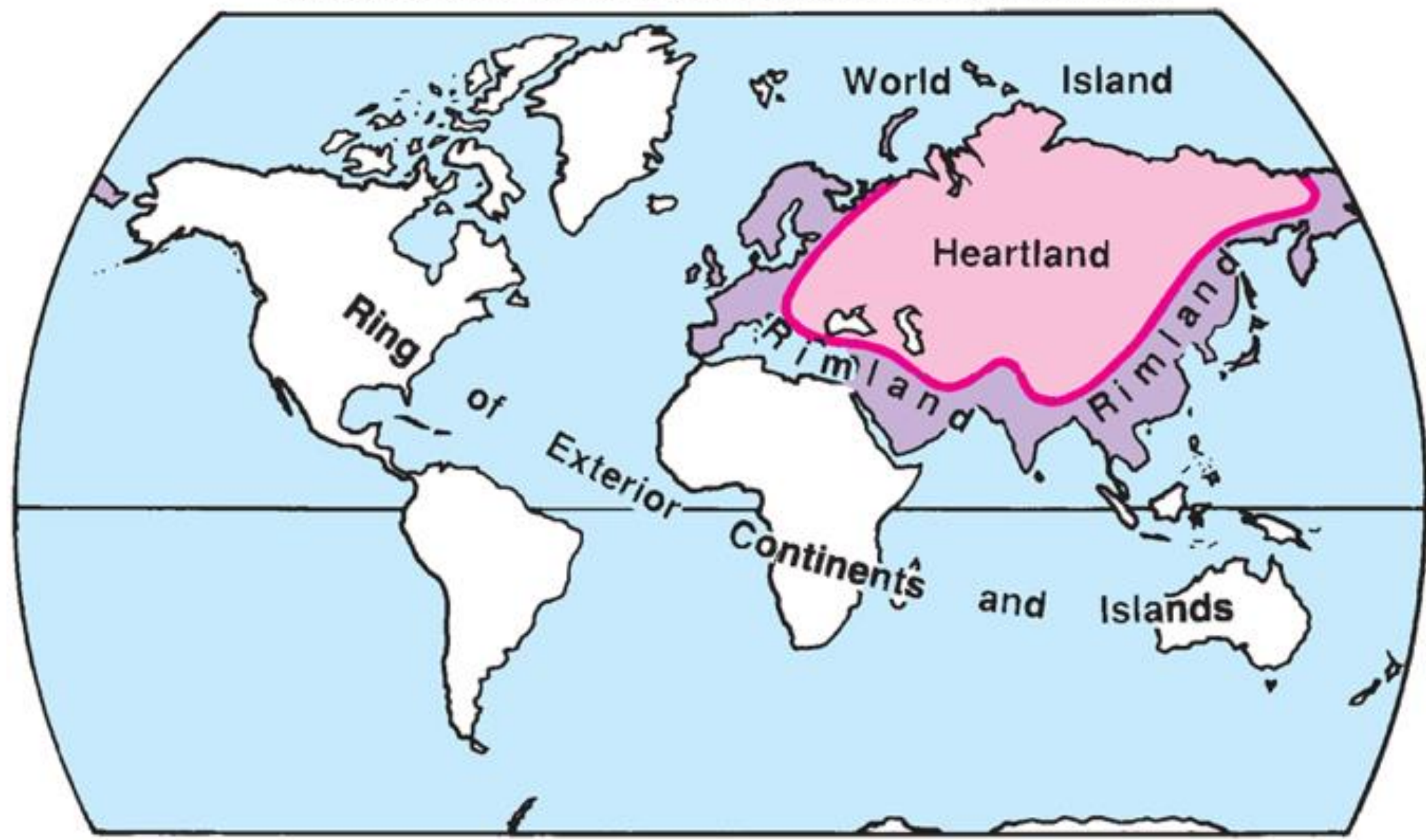


- Accurately identified the region of Manchuria, China invaded by Japan in 1931 and Nazi Germany invasion of Poland in 1939



Rimland Theory

- Nicholas Spykman
- Felt the Rimland (the coastal territories, or seawolves) was where the power was
- More accurate for today's economy
 - China, Japan, Western Europe are major economic powerhouses now



Shatterbelt Theory

- Saul Cohen, 1950
- Model used during Cold War
- Similar to Heartland-Rimland Theory
- Changed Heartland to Pivot Area
- Changed Rimland to Inner Crescent
 - Anything outside of this was the Outer Crescent
 - Conflict would likely occur in the Inner Crescent in “Shatterbelt” areas



Containment Theory

- Built on the Heartland-Rimland and Shatterbelt Theories
- The USSR and China wanted to expand and create buffer states around them
- Aim was to prevent the spread of Communism
- Feared the “domino theory”
- NATO forces would deploy
- At first successful
 - Prevented Communist movements in Greece, Iran, and Malaysia
- Stalemates and defeats later
 - Korea, Vietnam, Cuba, Nicaragua

